NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29.

LF Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the Pub-lication Office of this paper is not open on Sandays. Subscribers in the City who do not receive this paper at an early hour are requested to leave word at the Office, as

our arrangements are such as enable all the carriers to get hrough their routes before 7 o'clock. Carriers falling to ac-complish this will be required to give up their routes. Persons wishing The Tribuse left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing office, or send a note through the Post Office. Terms, 124 cents a week, payable to the

THE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS .- Owing to the Telegraphic communication with Washington having been interrupted, we are without our usual report of the proceedings of Congress. We shall Wm Tyson, probably receive it in time for our Evening Edition.

Before this bill passed the Senate, it was amend-

ed in two of the most important sections, as follows the new matter being distinguished by

the Constitution and the presence of the Legislature in suin Territory; subject, nevertheless, to be aftered, modified or repealed by the Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; and the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC 24. * The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, Except only that is all over a supposite shall be allowed and decided by the eard Supreme Court without regard to the value of the matter, properly pairs shall be allowed and decided by the eard Supreme Court without regard to the value of the matter, properly or title in controversy. And except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the raid Supreme Court created by this act, or any Judge thereof, or by the District Courts created by this act, or of any Judges thereof, upon any writ of Habeas Corpus involving the question of personal freedom.

This last amendment was carried by a vote of SI to 19-the Nays being our Dickinson and thteen slaveholders. But for this amendment, the pretence of allowing the Supreme Court to and Calfornia would be utterly and glaringly a cheat. Now it is just possible that a Slave-case will be carried up; though the mode is not clear. A Slave cannot fee lawyers and give security he must remain for ever in bondage unless some one else does everything for him. And will this be permitted ! Before the final action on the bill, Mr. Hale of

N. H. moved the Wilmot Proviso, which was relected by the following vote :

Jected by the following vote:

Ykas-Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,
Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Masse, Dayton, Dix, Dodge,
Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamin, Miller, Niles,
Spruance, Upham, and Walker—21.

Navs-Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland,
Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of MissDickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hanter, Johnson of Md. Johnson of La. Johnston
of Ga. King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalie, Rusk,
Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westcott,
and Yulen—33.

[Mr. Phéps absent. Messrs. Cameron, Pearce and
Webster absent.]

-The division on the final passage of the bill

YEAS-For the Compromise.

N. H. Bright, Ind. Dickinson, N. Y. Douglass, Ill. Hannegan, Ind. Phelps, Vt. Sturgeon, Pa.—8 e, V. Sturgeon, Pa.—8
Do. SLAVE STATES.
Downs, I.a. Lewis, Ala.
Foote, Miss. Mangana, N. C.
Houston, Texas. Masson, Va.
Hunter, Va. Rusk, Texas.
R. Johnson, Md. Sebastian, Ark.
H. Johnson, I.a. Sprunner, Del.
H. F. Johnson, Ga. Turney, Tenn.
King, Ala.
Vestcott, Fis.

Against the Communication.

NAYS-Against the Compromise. SLAVE STATES. Metcalfe, Ky od, Ky.-1.

Do. FREE STATES. HALE, N. H. Hamlin, Me. Miller, N. J. Dayton, N. J. HALE, N. D.
Dix, N. Y. Hamlin, Me.
Dodge, Wisc. Miller, N. J.
Fitzgerald, Mich. Niles, Conn.
Felch, do. Unker, Wisc.—18.

Total Nays 22., Mal 11.

Absent, Cameron, Pa. Pearce, Md. Webster, Mass. -3.

[Whige in Italies]

Yeas, Whig 7; Locos 26. Nays, Whig 13; Loco 9. So the bill has gone to the House, where E. B.' of the Express thinks it will be laid on the table as soon as the House can reach it. We ar

VERMONT .- Hon. WM. HENRY of Windham present Member, has been nominated by the Whigs for reelection to Congress : Hon, Ggo, T Honors of Rutland for District Elector, Mr. Henry will of course be chosen.

deptly hope it may, but have apprehensic

FREE SOIL CONVENTION. The opponents of Slavery extension held a Convention at Northampton Mass, on the 26th inst composed of Delegates from the Vith Congressional District. CHARLES P. HUNTING-TON presided, assisted by sundry Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Stephen C. Phil. lips of Salem, Lovejoy of Cambridgeport, Abraham Payne of Providence, E. R. Hoar of Concord J W. Tabor (formerly Editor of the Northampton Democrat, and Mr. Ashmun's opponent for Congress at the last election) of Sherburne, and others. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Buffalo Convention: John Mills of Springfield; David Lee Child of Northampton; and R. B. Hubbard of Sun-

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND .- In pursuance of the desire expressed at the meeting at blo's Garden, on the 3d inst that the Provisional Committee should endeavor to produce cooperation between all the associated Friends of Irish Freedom. that body appointed a Committee to confer on the Delegates from other societies, and two meetings have been held for that purpose by the

Some twenty four persons, in all, stiended. The cre. tials in some instances not being very particularly scrutinized, a desire for barmony and fraternization being the animating principle of those who requested the Conference. A plan of cooperation was presented by the Committee of Conference from the Provisional Con mittee; and, after some discussion upon it, a counterplan was proposed by some one of the other members of the meeting, which counter plan provided, as a preliminary, that the Provisional Committee should be

The Delegates from the Provisional Committee stated that they had no authority to accede to a proposition for the dissolution of the body which they represented, and asked for an adjournment of the conference to re-port to the Provisional Committee and take such farther action as the interests of the cause might require. Notwithstanding repeated appeals for time for consulta tion from the delegates not only of the Provisional Committee but of other Societies, some of those pres ent, including persons not in fact the Representatives of any actual Society, insisted vehemently on the proposition to dissolve, and this appearing to be a settled determination on their part the Delegates of several of the leading essociations and of the Provisional Committee felt them selves constrained to withdraw from the Conference as the only mode left of avoiding action not only wholly irregular and unjust to the Committee, but which could not fall to excite deep dissatisfaction among the friends of Ireland, as infallibly calculated to leave them in utter disorganization at so important a crisis in Although this occurrence has interrupted their efforts to effect the proposed coope ration, the Provisional Committee will not relax their exertions to produce so desirable a consummation. Only two of the Benevolent Irish Associations of this City sent Delegates; and the Irish Republican Union having refused to take any part in the Conference, had no Delegate in attendance.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, late editor of the Wash sugton Globe had come out against the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. He says that the principles. measures and candidate put forward by the recent Utica Convention has his cordial approbation and wil

receive his earnest and hearty support. MONTREAL AND TROY TELEGRAPH .- This line has been carried across the St. Lawrence, and is new working finely directly from Troy to Montreal.

Free Soil Demonstration in the Park.

The great demonstration of the citizens of New-York, opposed to the extension of Slavery over

Secretaries. Henry Hibbard, J. J. Herrick, T W. Faulkner

Dubliev Field, Esq. then read the following lutions, which were received with great applause, and unanimously adopted:

New Mexico and California, in the face of the declared will of the ten States in favor of the positive prohibition of Slavery, and of like expressions of the public sentiment, coming in a thousand forms, from the people of the Free States, is an unprecedented in the history of American Legislation, as it should be alarming to every Freeman and Patriot.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States, the power of "disposing of and of making all needful rules and regulations" respecting the Territories in question, resides, exclusively, in Congress, subject to the approval of the President; that the attempt now in progress to take this power from the States and the People, in the two Houses of Congress, and to transfer the disposition of Slavery in such Territories to a body holding by a life tenure, and constaing of only nine persons, the major part of whom belong to the Slave States, is repugnant alike to the provisions of the Constitution, the rights of the States and of the People, and the first principles of free Representative Government; and that in the inception and the progress of this audacious scheme, we have a new and most alarming proof of the arrogance of the Slave Power, and of its contempt for Constitutional Charters, for the popular will, and for all considerations of fraterity and justice, when in the way of its schemes of interest or ambition.

with and justice, when in the way of its schemes of interest or smbitton.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly denounce the Bill to establish the Territorial Governments of Oregon, California and New-Mexico, which has just passed the Senate of the U. States, as inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, the welfare of the people, and the character of the Nation; that even in respect to Oregon, where for the preacting the territorial properties and the character of the Nation; that even in respect to Oregon, where for the preacting to Freedom, after the manner of the Ordinance of 1787, and thus exposes to contention and brazed, in any future Congress, this great interest; and that, in respect to California and New Mexico, though cunningly drawn, and without any direct enactiment to shock the moral sense or love of Freedom of the People of this Union, it yet evinces, in all its provisions, an evident design to fasten, upon the Free soil of these Territories, the curse of Human Slavery, in such a way as to prevent the same from being ever removed or mitigated by any action of the Federal Government.

overnment.

Reversified, That, independently of any extrinsic proofs fathe character and purpose of this Bill, in respect to allfornia and New Mexico, the following are derived.

of the character and purpose of this Bill, in respect to California and New Mexico, the following are derived from the Bill fiself:

1. The laws of Oregon, one of which forbids Slavery, are expressly retained until they shall be altered by the Territorial Legislature or by Congress; but the Bill stadiously omits any recognition of the laws of Californiania and New Mexico, by which Slavery was long since abolished; and this omission is accompanied by the claim, on the part of the South, that there resides, in the Republican Constitution of the United States, a latent poiseon, the inevitable effect of which is, to abolish such laws and to establish the Slave laws of the South in all Territory acquired by this Government.

2. While the Bill provides for Oregon a Legislature to be chosen by its inhabitants, the right to choose their own Legislators is entirely denied to the inhabitants of California and New Mexico, who are to be arbitrarily governed by five officers appointed to rule them by one man at the distance of thousands of miles.

3. If prohibits this shadow of a Legislature from the passage of say law "respecting Slavery," thus preventing the passage, by the five rulers, of any law for the protection of human beings claimed by a master as his property, whatever arrectly toward them such master may commit.

4. Lest the people of California or New Mexico

Mexico, but not in Oregon.

7. While the bill was reported by the Committee, as providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the ruted states, for its decision upon the right to hold slaves in California and New-Mexico, it was so drawn, either by fraudulent design or from hasty and heedless execution, as to allow no appeal which would include the case of a person claimed as a slave.

concerning either Religion or Slavery. What aspect can we present to the world. In the same clouse, we have regulations with regard to Religion and Slavery—as if the two things were in the same category. Some things in law—among them the freedom of conscience, that by jury, ere, were considered by the fathers of our Constitution as too sacred to be touched. It is now proposed, for the first time in the history of America, that the legal power shall not touch Slavery, any more than Religion. The Southern States maintain that slaveholders have a right to go into the territory with their slaves. They say, Well past no law. Passing over the absurdity of this, whether they are right or wrong, never was there a more infamous law in any legislation. Suppose that Slavery is established there, then this legislative power will have no law respecting it. To show what this would embrace, the speaker related a case which occurred in Mississipp. A gentlemmn there had a son by one of his slaves, and destring that it should not meet the common fate of all who are of African blood, he took the mother and child to Ohio and there liberated them. Soon afterward he died leaving his property to this soo, but his distant relatives maintained that this act was unli, and through a decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court obtained not only the property of the deceased, but the mother and child who had been made free. When this law exists in Mississippi, if a Mississippi planter goes to California he may hold his slaves in this way. There is no law by which any mode of emanujation may be effected. What eccurity for personal right has the slave? By what right is he to be judged? For aught I see, the slave who goes to California is in a ten fold worse condition than any in the Southern States.

The speaker went farther, and called the attention of the audience to a service which exists in California—

—the noted system of Peon Slavery. The local gover noment would have no power to touch this question: the system would therefore be continued, and the free laboring men of the North, who shall emigrate there, would be liable to the same degrading wrong. He then took another view of the question, and, supposing that there was no Slavery in California, showed that it would be utterly impossible to prevent its introduction for four or five years, during which time the slave interest could eastly gain complete possession of the territory. There being only one Court to which it slave could appeal and that a yearly one, from which it would pass to the Court of the United States, where decision would necessarily be delayed four or five years longer, even admitting that he had the necessary intelligence, and could procure sufficient bail to carry on a prosecution, the South would still have sufficient time to establish their institution on the soil.

There is no other safety or hope, said Mr. F. but in resisting the present bill. Leave not to posterity the struggle into which we ourselves can enter! Never so long as my tongue can move, will I cease to resist, till it is finally accomplished. Let us be ready for those sneaking Representatives of ours who vote for it.—(Cheers) The breath of the people is a consuming fire. [Loud cheers.] We can find honest men to go to Washington, and we will have a law at some future time prohibiting Slavery in all the Territories (Cheers Never surrender an inch—no compromise! [Loud cheers.] God forbid that any disuniou should come upon us, but I tell the recreant men from the North, that if they dare to pass this bill, what they have will be nothing to what they shall have. [Langhter and cheers.] They wish to stretch a belt of Slaver Territory from sea to sea, and shut out Freedom from the Ray South, where the dominion of the United States will finally extend. If we resist, we must resist now. Again I sak shall the designs of the South be accomplished! Forbid it honor, forbid it conscie

in they countif.

4. Lext the people of California or New-Mexico should complain of the tyranny to be imposed upon them, and procedum their wrongs to the Congross and People of the United States, the privilege of sending a Delegate to Congross, given to all the other Territories, is not allowed to them—a discrimination the more in defensible because the Delegate, having no power to vote, would be impotent for mjury.

3. While the Right of Suffrage and eligibility to office are secured to the inhabitants of Oregon, without regard to property, there is no provision to restrain the Legislators to be sent to California and New-Mexico, from confining to a small and exclusive class of the larger land and slaveholders the right of choosing and being chosen to any inferior offices in the Territories, are "extended over and declared to be in force in" California and New-Mexico, but not in and over Oregon thus to give color to a subsequent argument. that Congress intended to establish Slavery in California and New-Mexico, but not in Oregon.

3. While the stable was reported by the Committee as the top of the United States, but not in and over Oregon thus to give color to a subsequent argument. that Congress intended to establish Slavery in California and New-Mexico, but not in Oregon.

3. While the the bill was reported by the Committee as the top and the stable of the United States, but not in Oregon.

4. While the bill was reported by the Committee as the country that they shall have. [Langhter and cheers] They show the their shall have. [Langhter and cheers] They shall have. [Langhter and cheers and been to see and shall have freed on the first state will the the dominion of the United States will shall have. [Langhter and cheers the private with the dominion of the United States will find the dominion of the United States will find the dominion of the United States will the dominion of the United State House of Representatives, that in all new territory, which might be added to the United States, there should be no involuntary servitude, except for erime. A majority in the House voted fort, and it would have passed the Senate, had there been time enough before the close of the Seaston. Soveral Members, who are note among its strongest opponents, then declared they would have voted in its favor. It cannot, then, be prochained as a surprise. The Free States announced, more than two surprise. The Free States announced, more than two surprise. The Free States announced more than two surprises. The Free States announced more than two forms and admissing the "Federalists" of the last war for "Eating up" the House of his father, who died on the frontier under dem. Scott. While intermediate this Government that Slavery should be excluded from new Territory. Now Members of Congress asy: "What's the hurry? Why quarrel about abstractions? When the question comes up we will

The war is at an end; peace is acquired; the government ceases on account of it, and now a e must be established. And this must needs be one which established SI very or which probing the stablished stablished stablished

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. then took the stand, and

is favor of the liberty of soil, of speech, and of man-le considered that when the people have resolved to trike for their liberties, there is no longer a question was carried that the other speakers should address the audience from it. Upward of six or eight with some little difficulty that the officers, orators and

JOHN T. DOYLE said there was but one opinion now, on the subject which had brought us together .-

was impossible to report.-He (the speaker) said that ly when the Emigrant came to our shores, we met him to vote for Freedom. In search of which they had fled from despotism at home. He said it was a remarkable fact that Joins C. CALHOUN. In the same speech in be attacked the Ordinance of \$\var{e}\$, was forced to ridicule the Declaration of Independence, though both were written by the pen of Jefferson!

Mr. Stanton atterward attacked the Speaker, but after a short reply from him, he said, "Well, Mr. Speaker, I will pass by all that," which occan show the Declaration of Independence, though both were written by the pen of Jefferson!

Mnj. Gen. BUTLER arrived last night. He looks

and others, but no one appearing, the meeting, on order and enthusiasm. We never saw a Park meeting at once so large and so orderly. Not a word of dissent was heard in opposition to the speaker. The crowd seemed moved as one man, with one heart, for Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men.

- This was the ending of the meeting, as far as the regular organization was concerned. It was now near 9 o'clock, but the people seemed to be smitten with a love of hearing the cause of Freedom as opposed to Slavery discussed. It may be that some of our readers have never seen the reported proceedings of what was done in a New York meeting ofer it had adjourned. The crowd gathered around the stand and clamored for various speakers by name, and then for Anybody. In reply to that name, a remarkable looking man, with snowy locks and clerical dress, began to hold forth from the steps of the City Hall—the contended that not for six thousand years had any law been passed by any assembly of sensible men decreeing that horses and cows should be considered property; but special legislation had been resorted to to make men property. All such laws were a disgrace to the age, and to our otherwise free and glorious nation. He was unable to make himself heard; and it was only in reply to the enthusiastic call made upon him by the meeting that he spoke at all. This took the crowd by surprise, as nobody knew his name. The secret only leaked out as follows:

*Reporter.—Your name, if you please, Sir feetleman in black.—My name, Sir, is Asnoun Burstun! to Slavery discussed. It may be that some of ou

A new draft by the many-voiced multitude was here made upon Speakerdom, but nobody answered. All this time some three or four thousand persons kept together in the best of humor, without disorder or dis-turbance. The meeting having no mouthpiece as a vent for their feelings began to let off steam on its own

Three cheers for Dix-given strong. Three groans for Dickinson—given stronger.
Three groans for Cass—given strongest.
Three cheers for Clay—given—and six more—with

eat enthusiasm. Three cheers for Corwin cheerfully given. Three Three cheers for Curwin obserfully given. Three groans for Slavery—six groans given. Three cheers for Free Soil—for Joshus R. Giddings—for John P. Haie—for Mayor Havemeyer—for Martin Van Buren—for John Van Buren—for John Singling followed found and strong but not stronger nor louder than those spain repeated groans for Cass, and even three groans were given for Zacharr Tarnon; a few correcting the record by proposing to smend by striking out grows and inserting charg.

At length a voice rose above the rest and spoke about 20 minutes in an able and eloquent strain. What's your name | said the crowd | Oh, I'm Nobody, replied the voice; I'm only a printer—people call me Mr. Bowen (Three cheers for Bowen and the Printers.) Another man followed, whose name was

cheered as Dr. Baldwin. Here a Mr. Andnews took his position on the

table, and made really one of the best speeches of the evening, and the people listened with g cut attention for at least half an hour. He said he was a Democratic but a Democratic slaveholder was a white crow! He said the slaveholders were Aristocrats. The poor white people at the South were more Aristocraty-ridden than the people of Ireland. He spoke thus as one who lived long at the South, and as one who might call himself a Southerner. He went into a very interesting description of the vast numbers of degraded Sand-Ailers, men whom Slavery had reduced to a lower degradation than the oppressed people of any Government in Europe. table, and made really one of the best speeches of the

last mo-ling to go home or give it up. It would have done Sen-stor Dickinson's heart good: it was so like "Old Vir-id now s

A procession was then formed, which visited the greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

really thought the after-part of this great meeting as en, thusiastic as the regular proceedings.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Compromise Bill-Its Probable Fate in the House-Gen. Butler. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

The Compromise passed at one quarter before I telegraphed to that effect - meet vesterday The Senate was in session from II o'clock vester-

ft to soliloquize.

Mr. Dix's speech against the Compromb

the best made during the long Session. If was clear and forcible; argumentative, not declamatory—cogent and concise. If it could be spread to

There seems to be a growing intention in the

House to take up the bill and lay it on the table. The first impression was not to take it up at all .-But to-day many well-advised think that its being laid on the table will be a more decisive condemnation of its principles.

The animated and uncompromising opposition

proclaimed to the measure from every free press of the North helps to remove any doubts enter-tained by Northern members of what should be the character of their action. Even the leading paper in Deleware disapproves in advance the se pursued by the Senators from that State. Mr. CLAYFON's advocacy of the measure has caused great mortification. So much was expect-ed of him, the disappointment becomes intense.— No one doubts the purity of his motives, his patri-otism, or his hope of allaying agitation. On every side, however, there is the conviction of his hav-

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. afterward obtained the red in making his own reelection, before doubt-l, now desperate. Mr. Stanton will hereafter sobliged to cultivate in private life virtues that

Maj. Gen. BUTLER arrived last night. He looks Calls were here made for BUTLES, POTTER, well, in spite of Mexican climate. He has been Late and Important from Mexico-Battle becalled upon by large numbers of his friends to whom his popular manners and amiable disposi-tion much commend him.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS-A CONVENTION .- The Senson County Courser contains the proceedings of a Convention of Women held at Seneca Falls on the 19th and 20th inst. The object of the Convention was the declaration and protection of Woman's Rights. They state their grievances very much in the spirit and style of the American Declaration of Independence. Their Dacaration of Sentiments contains the following :

isration of Sentiments contains the following:

The history of mankind is a history of repeated inforces and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be
submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her slienable
right to the checitive franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws in the formation of which she has had no voice.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen,
the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed
her on all sides.

er on all sides. He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, He has taken from her all right in property, even to

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming to all intents and purposes her master—the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty and to administer chastisement. After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education—all colleges being closed against her.

her.

He has cadeavored, in every way that he could, to

destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a de-pendent and abject life. The signers to this document, who number some nundred, are decidedly of the opinion that 'all men' and comes 'are created equal' that 'Governments derive

their just powers from the consent of the governed' &c

intend, however, to employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the State and National Legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the Pulpit and the Press. THOY FEMALE SEMISARY. - The annual examin ation of the pupils of this flourishing institution has just closed. It was conducted by a Committee of gentlemen well qualified to judge of the character of the instruction and the discipline of the school, and with the most satisfactory results. The Committee are unanimous in

ness will exceed the past

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Ontario Repositors of the 26th, speaking of the Wheat crop in that Co. says: There is now every prospect that the labors of the husbandman will be rewarded with an abundant harvest. Many fields of Wheat have already been harvested and some have commenced threshing. The berry is generally found to be plump, and of excellent quality. A few days of favorable weather will enable the farmers to secure as fair a crop as was ever raised in this County, and the Spring crops and fruit of every description, promise an unusual abundance.

DETESTION OF THE TRAIN AND ACCIDENT .- The | bly over a hundred millions of dollars p Tribune, and Evening Post offices, which were train from Philadelphia was thrown off the track last improvement calculated to lessen this immer night, about seven miles from Princeton, N. J. and con-Some time afterward the stand was again occupied siderable delay occasioned, though no Injury was done. by the old fellow aforesaid, on the virtues of Van Buren It appears that the man whose business it is to adjust due encouragement. Such an improvement is no the switches at a turn out, had a cart loaded with hay d his father's house, and endangered the life of his standing on the track, and in his desire to save it, left breaking the cart to pieces.

As the cars approached Newark, a sudden jolt was and on each side of him, cheered by turns, for Liewis

Cass and William O. Butters. He became so indigfelt, and the locomotive was instantly stopped to ascerfelt, and the locomotive was instantly stopped to ascertelt this that he absolutely throw himself from the
tain the cause, when it was found that an Irishman, ear 11 o'clock on the steps, with both hands up- track, and that both of his legs were cut off by the trainlifted for Martin Van Bunen, and gallantly contending | one near the body and the other just above the knee or mastery over the disorganizing "Democrats" who When the cars left, he was just breathing, and his rewere shouting for Gen. Cass. Through all this time covery was considered impossible. The meil did not we did not hear one unkind word uttered. And we reach this city until after twelve o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE "PEARL."-The case of the fore the U.S. Criminal Court, by the arraignment of Daniel Drayton, the supercarge. Mr. Key appeared and S for the United States, Hon. H. Mann, D. A. Hall, Esq. and Jus. M. Carlisle, Esq. for Drayton and Sears, and D. Rateliffe, Esq. for English. The only witness exam- wrinkle ined was Andrew Hoover, after which the Court adjourned, on account of the illness of Mr. Carlisle, to

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28 Two of the returned volunteers have fallen vic

ing their campaign. Poor fellows, they came home to find a grave.

ales 600 bbls Corn Meal at \$2 50 to \$2 50. Corn is till in fair demand, with sales 2,500 bushels Southern cllow at \$2 to 503, and White at 47 to 48. Wheat sold o moderate extent at 100 to 105 for inferior to prime leds. New Southern Oats worth 27 cts. Cotton held rmly at slight advance, with light sales; Upland at 7; 0.73. Groceries quiet; sales 72 hhds Cardenas Mosses at private terms. There is a fair demand for Provisions; Pork selling at \$9 to \$11 25 for Prime and dess, and Beef \$12 50 to \$13 for Prime Mess; Bacon a demand, with sales Hams at 65 to 8; 1 Shoulders 45 to 45; Shoulders 45 to 45; Shoulders 45 to 45; Sales Whisky in bbls at 23 cts. Colliers in rejuest at full rates.

Sales of Stocks.—First Board.—5,000 U.S. Treasury Sales of Stocks.—First Board.—5,000 U S Treasury Notes, 104: 100 U S War Bounty Serip, 294: 50 U S 6s, 67, 1044; 200 Lehigh Coal Serip, 79; 681-63-100 State 5s, 734; 400 State 6s, 854: 400 U S Bank Notes, 90; 200 Girard Bank, 104; 800 Wilmington RR 5s, 80; 1,000 Lehigh 6s, 564; 5,000 U S 6s, 68, 104; Second Board.—600 City 6s, 76, 294; 80 Lehigh Coal Scrip, 794; 70 U S Bank Notes, 30; 600 Schuyl, Nav. 6s, '68, 424; 400 Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s, 28; 200 Reading Railroad, 164; 4,100 United States 6s, '67, 104;

INDEPENDENT TAYLOR CONVENTION-The mem-

hers of this Convention assembled in this City yester-day, and after due deliberation abandoned their inde-pendent position, and withdraw the electroal ticket nominated by them in May last. [Balt. American, 28th. The ships Isaac Newton, Suffolk, Leonoso d schr. Creole, all from Vera Cruz, and the schr. He, from Brazos, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. No Telegraphic Disputches! PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 9

The telegraph station at Havre de Grace, Md. is not working. It is supposed to have ben struck with lightning. Communication with Washington will be resumed to night if possible.

[Nothing farther received up to the hour of going to

XXXth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Md. Johnson of La. Johnson of Ga. King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Schastian, Sprusuce, Surgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulec—33.

NAYS—Measrs Ahen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Carke, Corwin, Davis of Mas. Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Flebs, Fitzgeraid, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Metcaife, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham and Walker—22.

ABSENT—Measrs. Cameron, Pearce, and Webstar—3.

At 10 clock the Senate alowined to meet again tomorrow.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After disposing of sundry unimportant motions, the House entered upon the order of the day—the consideration of the President's Message. Mr. Kaupman of Texas, road a justification of the War, and the difficulties which led to a collision be-tween the hostile forces. The House is still in session.

By Telegraph to the Charleston Courier, July 25,

tween the Insurgents and the Government Troops. At about 12 o'clock last night, we received two

telegraphic dispatches from our New-Orleans correspondent, giving us very important intelli-gence from Mexico, which we give below:

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.
The inhabitants of Yucatan have been successful in several engagements with the Indians. The Indians having suffered severely in killed and wounded, had in wery case retired discomfiled.
The Cotton Market at New-Orleans was more animated, and the descend bridge 2000 below sold with The Cotton Market at Sew Jones and mated, and the demand brisk. 2,000 bales sold—middling bringing from 54 to 52. Other articles unchanged, and markets generally inactive.

New ORLEANS, July 22.

New ORLHANS, July ...
An arrival from Mexico brings us three days later in elligence. The advices from the capital are to the 11th

An engagement had taken place between the Govern An engagement had taken place between the Government troops, commanded by Bustamente, and the insurgents, under the lead of Faredes, in which the former were routed. The loss of Faredes is stated at 27 killed and 69 wounded. Jarauta is said to be among the severely wounded, and probably mortally so.

The roads throughout the whole of Mexico are said to be infested with robbers, who were plundering all that came in their way.

to be intested with robbers, who were plandering all that came in their way.

Another arrival, bringing two days' later intelligence, confirms the above account of the success of the insurgents, and announces that they will probably overturn the Government, and drive Herrera from power and dissolve the existing authorities.

Bustamente is said to have lost 800 men in the conflict that had taken place

Law Courts.

AUFERIOR COURT—In C hambers—Before Judge Cakkey, Habout Cayron—There have been a number of applications, make by the About Cayron—There have been a number of applications, make by the About number, and others, the hast day or been for write the property of the Festivations, State words failured to being before the day of the property of the Festivations, and the supplies of the property of the Festivation of the property of the Festivation of the property of Count or Common Pleas-in Chambers-Be-

appeared to be a smart, active hey, a matter of Ireland. He begged and far the disdre to discharge him—said he has a mother in Liter, pool, whom he set when he was but egit; earn of age—he has gut shi coming to him, and he wants to go boths and see her—discharged. There was a made by Patrick Mason to have he arother in law, Donne Ton was small by Patrick Mason to have he arother in law, count of being under age. Declarged on giving up clothing and remains (so. Declarged on giving up clothing and remains (so. Mr. A. D. Russell, counsel, made application for a writ to produce the person of white defendance, confined in the CRY Prion, New York, a supplicant of steading a watch at Kort Hamilton, Kings County, but we believe, was granted. The members of the Convention "anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation and ridicule" as they " enter upon the great work" before them.

MARINE COURT-Before Judge Smith.-John Dien. MARINE COURT—Inflore JUDIE SMITT,—JOHN Discusses to Mary Discussions and Mary Discussions — Action by a man against his forces wise, o recover \$100 for work and indoor, &c. Mrs. D. ontained a discusse from plantiff. She kayes a public house mear the corner of Borses and Vater sta, and after the divorce, her late husband having no means of spotcaring a freelihood, the engaged him to attend her, &c. et a stipulated salary. He claims more, and trings the present action. A full offset was shown. Judgment for defendant, For plantiff, Mr. Shan one, life defendant, Mr. Hanry

SURBOGATE'S OFFICE.—In the matter of proving the Will of Catherine Schemerhern, deceased.—The testation died at the

Will of Catherine Schemerhern, decanted—The bestatrix died at lege of 45 pears. She was a single woman, having never been interested for the scheme of the woman for the pears of the scheme there concerning of contra, increasing not some real scheme there concerning of contra, increasing and some real scale in Brooklyn, to receive by Meser, J. and M. F. B. Sewart, grand conjugate, in behalf themselves and other hand. J. H. Sewart, grand conjugate, in behalf themselves and other hand at low on the ground that the said Catherine was not of sooned impossing mind at the time of making it will. Testimony was taken. Decrease reserved.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE -Capt. Jos. R. Correspond the bars Portland, corresp at Sag Harbor, we believe from whating voyage, was arrested, charged by Allen Warner, one of the care, with crael and unnessel punishment. Held to had. CLERGYMAN MURDERED .- The Paulding (Miss.)

entiad, easy, that it is rumored that Rev. J. P. Martin, a enerable preacher of the Baptiat Church, was recently urdered while traveling in Wayne County. The Rhinoceros which recently escaped from the Menagerie of Waring & Co. was caught near Little Falls on the 17th inst. R is thought that he will not receive.

The amount of these articles manufactured and worn out in the United States, is said to be considers

ance, for strings in boots or shoes a njurious and bungling contrivances, to

casiest—a fact well known to every person who know how to put them on and has worn them, made in the present style, with the improved gores now used.

4. These gores will not clongate, but will retain their

He has sent us a most beautiful pair—to us a real curiosity. Of course, then, in what we say, we speak understandingly.

We take pleasure in noticing still further, that this is an Associate invention, and that several of our enterprising and fashionable manufacturers here in St. Louis, have secured the patent right to make these articles, and are now prepared to make them to order. No doubt they will make money by the operation.

[St. Louis Advocate.

one and friends are respectfully invited to attend her fune or, Soils, from her late residence, 250 West Twentieth o a Sanday, John, from they fair, resource, colors, colors, P. M. & T. Toy and Saratoga papers gives only; a Wednardan essential field for consumption, WILLIAM is TERI, so not & Rim and Justin Patter, in the last part of his age, as freeds and acquaintances of the family, site members of the the still inst. at als o circle, from THE MARY MARY MARGARET

GREAT ATTRACTION IN DRY GOODS-Selling at a great re duction.—J.W. BARKER & Co. of 71 Catherine at offers greated according to the Ladies. See their advertisement in an other column of this paper. French goods particularly are

going to be scarce and high-priced in the Fall, and all who can do so, will do well to supply themselves with silks, so also other goods, which sold as offered, will give all as op-portunity of bargains.

Damaged French Ginghams.—J. W. Barker & Co. 71

Ginghams will be sold at is and Prints at 6d per yard. Lailes will find these goods extra cheap.

The cheapest and best place in the city to get good Boots, Shore and Gailers, is at JONES'S, 14 Ann. st. near the Museum. His best French Boots, \$4 50; second quality from \$5 50 to \$4; Congress Boots, from \$5 56 to \$4.

Those who want really good articles are advised to call. jy29 3teod 13 RICHELIEU DIAMOND-POINTED PENS, sold by E. S. Warranted for five years. Also, Gold Pens of every de-

Plain Door Plates, warranted sterling sliver plate, beautifully engraved, from \$2.50 upward, at S. Evenuell's Its minm Engraving establishment, 302 Broad way, cor. Duscost. first square above Stewart's marble store. jyll imeed The Diaphragm Filter will be left for trial, for one

States, can have their seals of office engraved by the best artists at T. Evendell's Premium Engraving Establishment, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane at second square above the Park.

Sande's Sandaparilla.—The exposure and irregularity of diet which are necessary concomitants of many kinds of business, are fruitful sources of cutaneous and glasquar diseases. Persons subjected to such exposure and irregularity of diseases.

liseases. Persons subjected to such exposures and irregularities frequently experience swellings of the glands of the neck and chest, and sometimes these break and give rise to trooblesome and unseemly ulcers, called scrofulous. In other instances, obstinate inflammations of the eyes or of the ears, and eruptions of the head, are the consequences— Those individuals whose occupations render them peculiarly liable to such diseases, or who have a constitutional predisposition thereto, will find Saxon's Sareapartile an admirable preventive, or, if they are actually suffering under these or any similar maladies, a speedy, safe and certain remedy. A bottle taken occasionally will generally keep the skip, deal and constitutions of the skip deal and constitutions of the skip deal and constitutions of the skip deal and constitutions. and glands clear of disease, and a regular course will, with equal certainty, remove it if already developed. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. S. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Williamst. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold

No doubt they will soon completely supersed as to-old fashions. We understand that Mr. Charles Window Lynn, Mass, is the most extensive manufacturer of them in the known world—that he averages about seen thousand pairs per mouth—meets with quick sales-prompt payments—and is making a handsome fortune by his enterprise and industry, as he deserves. The he has even made a large quantity for the "Libras market, and has large orders for "more of the san

Mr. J. M. Seaville of Hancock Co. Maine was found dead the other day under circumstance which induce the belief that he was murdered.

DIED.

Catharine-st. have received this morning 5 cases of rich beautiful French Ginghams, slightly damaged by water Also, 10 cases of English Prints, a little imperfect in print

Typ The splendid steamer ARMENIA makes a trip to Rochland Lake and intermediate places, on Sunday (to-morrow.) For particulars of this delightful excursion see

LET DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS of the first quality stills west prices, can be found at WATKINS's, 114 Fultonet.

scription, wholesale or retail, at reduced prices. Gold few SPLENDID SILVER DOOR PLATES - Elegant Gothic and

The Diaphragm Filter will be left for trial, for one or two weeks, with any person desirous of purchasing it. Any communication sent through Dispatch Post to WALTES M. Grason, 349 Broadway, relative to repair or purchase of Filters, will be promptly attended to. The Filter can be had of all the principal plumbers in the city. jet0 luned 157 Consuls, Ministers and Charge d'Affaires of the United States, and of foreign countries resident in the United States, can have their seals of office engraved by the best artists at T. Eventrul's Premium Engraving Establishment,

also by Druggista generally throu bout the United States Price S1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Price Si per bottle, or six bottles for S5.

13 Saunders's Dressing Cases, Pancy Cutlery and Toiler Articles, at 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty-simil 367 Broadway. The subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their collection of toilet studies, which in point of variety is not equales in the city. They were selected with the greatest regard to quality, and in all cases warranted. Their assortiment of fancy cutlery embraces all the latest styles of Rodgers & Son's pon-knive, mal-files, button hooks and other articles for toilet use, many of which have never been before imported. Portable dressing cases of the subscribers' own manufacture. These cases are of the most compact forms, containing useful articles of the best quality; they are acknowledged by travelling gentlemen to be superior to those imported.

1927 St. G. SAUNDERS & SONS, 147 and 267 Broadway.